Newport Mercury.

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ewport Mercury.

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TERMS.

OLLARS per annum.—$1 in advance.

per will be discontinued (unless at the ion of the Editors) until arrearages paid.

of Advertising.—Advertisements not a square, inserted three weeks for 17 cents for each subsequent inser- All Advertisements, (except where an t is open) must be paid for previous rtion.

hool-Books, &c.

n. & J. H. Barber,

AVE JUST RECEIVED,

OOL-BOOKS of every kind in e in Town and Country consist- eographies of every kind, viz. s, Cummings, Wooderidge's and do.;—Colburn's Arithmetic; and Murray's Grammar:—Al- Webster's, Murray's and Cum- Spelling-Books, &c. &c.

ALSO,

COUNT BOOKS,

every description, and price.

LIKEWISE,

ling Paper from $20 to $3 per Letter Do. of various kinds; d Wrapping Paper.

ember 27th, 1830.

NEW RING GOODS.

RY FINE AND DESIRABLE OT OF FASHIONABLE NOY AND STAPLE

GOODS

BE OPENED THIS DAY, BY

ohn B. Newton,

No. 155, THAMES-STREET,

wport, April 9.

Boots and Shoes.

enjamin Marsh, jun.

HAS just returned from New-York, with a com- plete assortment of Stock of every kind there used for La- dies' wear, including Lastings of dif- ferent colors; Denmark Satins, do.; French and kid of different colors; Bronze of the best quality.

has also purchased a new set of Lasts the first style,—and hired a first rate workman to make the above ar- at the shortest notice.

has also, a complete Assortment of S & SHOES,

for sale, Stock of different kinds ing such as Cut and Seal skins —Shoe-ties, lining and binding thread—shoe brushes—blacks tic, &c. &c. and almost every arti- ed for in a shoe store.

to please Customers, no will be wanting on my part to accomplish it Stock of every kind manufactu- and substantial particular attention paid to

Ladies' Shoes. The Subscriber Cases, One Case of Men's lined and SHOES, which sell at $1 12 1-2 a pair Case of Gentlemen's calf-skin fine at $1 25, at $1 50, a good article.— Ladies' Shoes are not sold at Cost, but been put down low for Cash in of last those that cost more. profit.—Those who wish to for themselves.

Newport, April 16.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber commenced delivering LACE, for Working, on Monday Evening the 24th ult. at the Shop next east of the residence of Rev. Mr. Eddy, on the south side of the Pa- rade. Those who wish to avail them- selves of a good opportunity, and liberal prices, will apply either Monday, Wed- nesday or Friday Evenings, in each week. RICHARD CORNELL.

Newport, April 2.

TO RENT,

And Possession given immediately,

THE ESTATE in Mid- dletown, called the Dennis place.—For terms, apply to

N. S. RUGGLES.

Newport, April 2.

For Sale,

TWO half-deck copper fastened BOATS, with masts, sails, bal- last, &c. complete—they are well built, one new, about 12 feet 6 inches keel.— For terms, apply to

JOHN GODDARD.

Newport, April 16.

NEW GOODS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Is Received from New-York, THIS DAY,

And will be offered for Sale CHEAP, by

John F. Townsend.

Newport, April 9, 1831.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

PAPER-HANGINGS

Edward Stanhope,

HAS FOR SALE,

AT HIS CHEAP VARIETY STORE,

NO. 15, BROAD-STREET.

A LARGE Assortment of *PAPER-HANGINGS & BORDERS*, from 20 to 75 cents.—*ALSO*, Will receive This Day, upwards of 100 different patterns, from 20 to 75 cents per roll, of American and French manufactory.

Newport, April 16.

CHEESE.

3000 wt. prime Western CHEESE just received per Sloop Albany, and for Sale on liberal terms, by

S. NEWTON.

No. 150, Thames-Street.

Newport April 16.

Fashionable Silks,

French Muslins and Ginghams,
London & American Prints, (not damag'd)
Blond gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Random checkered Hosiery.

With a prime lot of desirable GOODS just Opened by

EDWARD F. NEWTON,

No. 158, Thames-Street.

Newport, April 16.

DANCING SCHOOL.

D. T. CAPRON, grateful for past favors, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he will open a SCHOOL at Masonic Hall, on MONDAY, April 25th, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the in- struction of Masters and Misses in Dancing Cotillions, Spanish Dances, Waltzes, &c. A Class for young Gentlemen will also be attended to in the evening of 25th inst.— For further information, enquire of CHRIS. R. CAPRON, or EDWARD F. NEWTON.

Newport, April 16.

NEW GOODS.

Edward F. Newton,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 158, Thames-Street, (next north of Mr. *Wm. S. Nichols*) for the sale of Dry Goods. He has This Day received, and will Open on MONDAY NEXT, an entire New and elegant Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

Consisting of a very general Assortment of Foreign and Domestic Manufactures—pur- chased in Boston the last week wholly for Cash, and which will be offered for Sale on the most liberal terms.

Newport, Saturday, April 2d.

APRIL 9, 1831.

LACE WORKING.

THE Subscriber has lately received a few New Patterns, and will *Pay a very liberal Price* for working *them*.— Young Ladies wishing Lace Work, will find it to their advantage to call.

Open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, till half past 9 o'clock, at No. 7, Washington-Square.

WILLIAM C. COZZENS.

Those who understand working Infants Caps, and can furnish handsome pat- terns, will be supplied on liberal terms.— Apply as above.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, Store, Lot, and out-houses, being 54 feet on Thames-street, and 130 feet on Cannon- street, now occupied by the Subscriber, and next south of Capt. R. Potter's: the House is in good repair.—For terms, &c. apply to

HENRY J. HUDSON.

Newport, April 9.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber having been ap- pointed by the Court of Probate of Tiverton, Administrator on the Estate of

THOMAS SIMMONS,

late of Tiverton, deceased, and hav- ing accepted said trust, by giving bond as the law directs, requests all persons having any demands against said Estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

RICHARD SIMMONS, *Adm'r.*

Tiverton, Nov. 1, 1830.

Poetry.

FROM THE LONDON FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING.

THE GRAVE.

How sweet to sleep where all is peace,
Where sorrow cannot reach the breast,
Where all life's idle throbbings cease,
And pain is lull'd to rest;—
Escap'd o'er fortune's troubled wave,
To anchor in the silent grave!

That quiet land where, peril past,
The weary win a long repose,
Where the bruis'd spirit finds, at last,
A balm for all its woes,
And lowly grief and lordly pride
Lie down, like brothers, side by side!

The breath of slander cannot come
To break the calm that lingers there!
There is no dreaming in the tomb,
Nor waking to despair;
Unkindness cannot wound us more,
And all earth's bitterness is o'er.

There the maiden waits till her lover come,
Where they never more may part;
There the stricken deer hath gain'd her home
With the arrow in her heart;
And Passion's pulse lies, hush'd and still,
Beyond the reach of the Tempter's skill.

The mother—she is gone to sleep,
With her babe upon her breast—
She has no weary watch to keep
Over her infant's rest;
His slumber on her bosom fair
Shall never more be broken—*there!*

For me—for me, whom all have left,
—The lovely, the dearly loved—
From whom the touch of time had reft
The hearts that time hath proved,
Whose guerdon was—and is—despair,
For all I bore, and all I bear;

Why should I linger idly on,
Amid the selfish and the cold,
A dreamer—when such dreams are gone
As those I nursed of old!
Why should the dead tree mock the spring,
A blighted and a withered thing!

How blest—how blest, that home to gain,
And slumber in that soothing sleep,
From which we never rise to pain,
Nor ever wake to weep!
To win my way from the tempest's roar,
And lay me down on the golden shore.

SEEK NOT WITH GOLD OR GLITTERING GEM.

BY T. H. BAYLEY.

SEEK not with gold or glitt'ring gem,
My simple heart to move;
To share a kingly diadem,
Would never gain my love.
The heart that's form'd in virtue's mould,
For heart should be exchang'd;
The love that once is bought with gold,
May be by gold estrang'd.

Can wealth relieve the lab'ring mind?
Or calm the soul to rest?
What healing balm can riches find
To soothe the bleeding breast?
'Tis love, and love alone, has pow'r
To bless without alloy;
To cheer affliction's darkest hour,
And heighten every joy.

ECONOMY OF ATHENS.

The last Number of the *North-American Review*, contains among other interesting matter, an article on the Economy of Athens, which, to such as can derive pleasure and profit from comparison of '*Now and Then*,' cannot fail of being amusing and instructive. In the following extract, this comparison is strikingly drawn:—

"There were in Athens more than 10,000 houses; yet in consequence of the great extent of the city, all the land was not occupied. The houses were unsightly; the streets narrow and crooked; and the Piræus the only regularly built part of the city. The upper stories often overhung the street; and stair cases were very generally on the outside. Private houses were often built of unburnt brick. The whole expense of building was inconsiderable. The prices of houses varied from forty-five to one thousand eight hundred dollars, according to their size, situation, and quality. The latter price was unusually high; half the sum would purchase a very decent dwelling-house.

A good, serviceable horse, was worth about forty-five dollars; but a handsome saddle or carriage horse would very readily command one hundred & eighty dollars. Yet who can set a limit to luxury in horses? It may be said of human nature, as of youth, *gaudet equis*. Bucephalus brought nearly twelve thousand dollars. The price of a pair of mules was from eighty to a hundred and twenty dollars. In the good days of the admirable Solon, before the precious metals were plenty, the pious devotee could purchase an ox for the altar at the moderate price of seventy-five cents.—But when Athens had grown rich, the price of the best beeves varied from seven and a half to eleven and a half dollars. A hecatomb cost in one instance, seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars; in another, eleven thousand and fifty-eight dollars. It is mentioned as one of the expensive fooleries of Alcibiades, that he gave one thousand and fifty dollars for a dog.

The cost of living was as unequal as were the degrees of wealth and extravagance. Alexander's table cost for himself and his suite $1,600 daily, and the miser in Theophrastus allowed his wife but nine mills. The term *opson* embraced every thing but bread; and seven or eight cents were considered a small provision for it. Yet a slave in Terence buys a meal for his old master for two and a half cents; and the lawyer Lysias complains of the guardian, who charged for the *opson* of two boys and a little girl, the extravagant sum of a New York shilling. The Athenians were very fond of fish; and a great deal of salt-fish was imported from Pontus and even from Cadiz.

The ancient world was ruled by the same human nature as the modern. The Wellington boots of modern days remind us of the Alcibiades boots, and the Iphicrates shoes of antiquity. A good cloak might cost one dollar and eighty cents; and a dandy was willing to give three dollars for a coat, evidently, however, from a fashionable tailor. A good pair of woman's shoes cost no more than thirty cents. A very showy pair of men's shoes may have cost one dollar and twenty cents.

The working classes received but moderate compensation. The great number of slaves, who came into competition for labor, reduced the price accordingly. Mere manual labor could be procured for ten cents a day; that seems to have been the lowest rate, and not lower than the present price of labor in many parts of Europe.

The fares in travelling were very small. From Egina to the Piræus, a distance of sixteen miles, the fare was but five cents. From Egypt or Pontus, not more than thirty cents. This price is inexplicably low. A soldier in the infantry received for pay and ration for himself and attendant, [illegible] daily; the officers twice [illegible] only four times as much. [illegible] great contrast with modern [illegible] wages of the highest officer, equal only to four times the wages of the private.—What would our major generals say to this?

Physicians were sometimes appointed by the State for the public. Hippocrates is said to have received a [illegible] from Athens, and to have been [illegible] to the State. Democedes in the 65th Olympiad, about 538 years before Christ, received at Egina $900. He was invited to Athens with a salary of $1,000; but Polycrates of Samos secured him for $1,300. In those days money was still scarce.

The stars at the theatres received enormous compensation. The highest sum mentioned, is $900 for two days, which would satisfy our most popular players.

The brokers made their gain partly by exchanging coins at a premium, but far more by receiving deposits and lending them again at a higher rate than they themselves agreed to pay. The credit of some of them became very great, and money and notes of hand were frequently deposited with them. Lysias, at once a banker and a broker, used to make a clear profit of $1,500 annually. Bankruptcies among the brokers, were of course, not unknown.

Imprisonment for debt was not allowed. The code of Solon, five hundred years before Christ, terminated at Athens that mortgaging of the body, which has so long deformed the codes of modern States."

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The number for January, 1831, contains an article on the Affairs of the East-India Company. The reviewers are decided upon the necessity of refusing any further countenance to the continuance of a monstrous system, and propose that the East-India Company be absolutely interdicted from having any thing whatsoever to do with commercial affairs.—On this subject, the reviewers remark

"Perhaps it might be enough in vindication of such a regulation, that the duties of sovereigns and merchants are quite incompatible. If the company choose to relinquish their territorial rights and privileges, and cease to have any thing to do with the government of India, we should be the last to hinder their coming into the field of free commercial competition. But we object to their being allowed to combine, in their own persons, the separate and irreconcileable functions of tea dealers and rulers of a mighty Empire. Let them make their election, let them choose whether they will be grocers or emperors, but do not let them attempt both.—The counting-house is not a school in which to breed statesmen; nor is the treasury, or the camp, a school in which to breed merchants; we do not mean to underrate the talents and acquirements of the directors, but were they ten times greater than they really are, it is quite impossible that they should be able to follow all sorts of occupations so occupy themselves at one period in legislating for a vast empire, in directing the march of armies, and arbitrating between contending states; and yet having done this, they should forthwith doff the character of the monarch, to assume that of his oilman, and sit in judgment upon the rate of exchange and the quality and price of saltpetre. To be a good grocer or cheesemonger, a man must be nothing else. If the company prefer these useful functions to those of a loftier character, we shall not blame them for the choice. But we protest against their being allowed to carry a sword in the one hand, and a ledger in the other, to act at once as merchants and *tea dealers*."

VIRGINIA. A singular correspondence between the Governor of Virginia and the General Government, on the subject of a supposed claim of Virginia on the U. S. has been laid before the Virginia Legislature. The Legislature of Virginia by a resolution passed [illegible] requested the Governor to [illegible] that portion of the [illegible] to Virginia by the Act [illegible] the trading [illegible] State has been [illegible] Virginia, on account of the [illegible] tracted during the revolutionary war, and whether a final settlement [illegible] to the provisions of that Act [illegible] taken place between Virginia and the United States. Gov. Floyd [illegible] a letter addressed by [illegible] dent, received a letter [illegible] from Mr. Ingham, the [illegible] in which he gives a [illegible] accounts under the Act [illegible] From this report, it [illegible] [illegible] the result of the [illegible] balance [illegible] accounts expenses [illegible] Revolution, is proposed [illegible] a moment, that by an Act of the Assembly in relinquishing on all to [illegible] their demands for supplies and services on account of the war [illegible] wards extended, and [illegible] July 1st, 1786, [illegible] 1790, then to May 1, [illegible] Jan. 1st, 1802, [illegible] that in any event the amount [illegible] paid by the United States. Let those who were Members of the General Assembly, at the latter period, answer.—Let their own records answer.—Let the vigilant care of that assembly [illegible] 1784, develope, by taking an [illegible] of the Officers of the [illegible] ments, upon recognizing their [illegible] That the State should not be responsible for any claim of the [illegible] nature against the United States.—[Niles's Register.]

It is remarked of the Romans under the Emperors, by Lucius, that they could bear neither entire slavery nor full liberty. This seems to be the case with most of the nations of the continental continent. Absolute government they will not bear; [illegible] they are not qualified to comprehend and enjoy. They grope for republicanism, they stumble, they plunge upon forward; they wholly miss their aim; they will not [illegible] despotism, but conspire, revolt, [illegible] however, to have.—[illegible]

CONSUMPTION.—Mr. [illegible] White of N. York, has published [illegible] an experiment made under his direction, in consequence of the enunciation of Mr. Murray's recommendation, of inhaling the vapour of [illegible] for consumptive symptoms. The [illegible] adopted in this case, in the absence of any directions, [illegible] quantity in the [illegible] and continuing the [illegible] over the head in the [illegible] closed his eyes and inhaled the vapour through the mouth. The [illegible] was performed about [illegible] a time, three times a day [illegible] has been a severe [illegible] in constant cough of many years standing, and which, for the last [illegible] months, had been accompanied with all the symptoms of [illegible] and [illegible] consumption, and which have, [illegible] to present [illegible] though [illegible] may prove, [illegible]

The number of members belonging to Temperance Societies in the State of New York, is more than [illegible]

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 20.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS, FROM EUROPE.

The Packet ship George Canning, arrived last evening from Liverpool, bringing us London papers to the morning of the 23d of March.

The bill for a Reform in Parliament was ordered to a *second* reading in the House of Commons at three o'clock in the morning of the 23d, by a majority of *one!*—the vote being 302 to 301. It was the determination of Ministers, if they failed on this question, to have dissolved Parliament immediately. The bill will now be discussed in Committee of the Whole on the details. The day named is the 11th April. We suspect that a resort to a dissolution of Parliament must still be had.

In the affairs, of Poland, things remained as at the previous accounts. The dates from Warsaw are to the 10th March when the Russians had made no forward movements; and, indeed, in the skirmishes subsequent to the battle of 25th of Feb. the Poles are represented as uniformly successful: still it is a struggle without hope—and the more decidedly so now, since the declaration by the new French Cabinet of its principles of external policy; and this brings us to the affairs of France. The report of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th, which occupies so large a space in our columns, is conclusive on two points,—that the Cabinet of France mean at all hazards to preserve internal [illegible], and to avoid intervention in the affairs of other people. The firm, spirited and almost menacing tone in which M. Casimir [illegible] announces the united purpose of ministers to put down all turbulence, unlawful assemblages, and revolutionary violence, was needed after the weak and hesitating policy of his predecessor; but the quibbling of M. Sebastiani, when, in answer to Lafayette, he admitted that he had written that France "would not consent" to the entrance of Austrian troops into Italy, but that "not to consent, and to make war," were different things, is quite unworthy of the character of a great nation. The documents read by Lafayette in the course of his speech are very curious, as proving that even before the Polish insurrection, the troops of Russia were preparing to march to the Rhine. The effect of these disclosures, and of the entrance into Italy of the Austrian troops, of which intelligence had just reached Paris, remains to be seen.

In Italy, though there is a talk of the Patriots having resisted the Austrian army nine hours, it would seem that no effectual contest was made; and at Modena, as at Bologna, ready submission was obtained; and the leaden yoke of Austria will, until the appointed time shall come to Italy too, weigh even more heavily than before on that ill-fated country. From a Paris paper we give a somewhat curious view of the "moral and political statistics of Italy."

In Spain, there appears to be more reason to trouble than, according to the accounts received by the Hibernia, we were disposed to believe. The movement in Cadiz, was more significant, and had wider ramifications, than was at first supposed; and even in the capital a revolt is said to have broken out. There is not, however, any thing very clear in the intelligence from that quarter.

The Morning Herald, of the 23d, in an article from the city of the preceding evening, has this paragraph:

"It is reported, there is an express in town bringing intelligence of Cadiz being in possession of the Constitutionalists. We are inclined to think that this report is premature; but there is little doubt that the Government of the beloved Ferdinand is in a precarious situation."

We regret to learn, says a late London paper, that six of the largest class of frigates are fitting out with all expedition, for the Scheldt, to be placed under the command of Sir Thomas Hardy. The object of this armament is to enforce the determination of the Congress. We say we regret this because we foresee [illegible] the probability of its leading [illegible] step by step to consequences which we [illegible] to think of. We are much mistaken if [illegible] [illegible]

O[illegible] steamer arrived at Falmouth from Malta, with the Governor of Bombay, who came overland from India. He left Bombay in a steamer 5th Dec.; reached Cosseir 27th; thence proceeded to Alexandria; was in Egypt three weeks; embarked in a frigate, and was eleven days going to Malta.—It is calculated by this mode of conveyance a letter can be sent from England, and an answer returned in eight weeks at farthest.

NEW-YORK, April 21.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The London morning papers of March 24, were received by the ship United States, the arrival of which was mentioned yesterday. The Parliament was not dissolved on the night of the 23d, as was predicted by the Globe; but from the tenor of the article which is copied from the Morning Chronicle of the 24th, that event very probably took place within a day or two after our latest date. There is no other item of political intelligence of any moment. The general impression seems to be, that the Ministers will consent to no modification of their project whatever—but that, appealing to the people for a new Parliament, it will be carried by the next House of Commons, and rejected by the Lords. We are to see what will follow.

In regard to the affairs of Poland, we have nothing later. There are some further details of events previously known. Among our extracts will be found the Polish official account of the belligerent operations subsequently to the 20th of February, and including the great battle of the 25th and 26th. We have also added to this statement, a counter report of the same transactions, which bears evidence of being at least a semi official document of the Russians.

The Polish account of Russian atrocities, is probably much exaggerated, if not altogether untrue. In the case of Belgium, every species of atrocity was attributed to the Dutch troops, on entering Brussels; but they proved to be forgeries in the end, and, such atrocities as were committed, were perpetrated by the lowest of the mob. At all events, we hope the Russians have not thus tarnished their character.

FRANCE.

The most of Journals breathe nothing but war.—The Constitutionnel says, that the most formidable of their enemies, Russia, instead of advancing on the Elbe and the Oder, sees her armies forced to retreat on the Bug, and as one campaign will not suffice, although the French are far off, they might still be in time; that "on the first appearance of the French flag, the whole Peninsula would offer only Mantua as an asylum for the German troops; that the more they extended towards the Southern Provinces the more dangerous would be their position, and difficult their retreat; a French army would render it impossible if, by a rapid movement, it should hasten to place itself between the mountains of Tyrol and the Gulf of Venice," that "the Prussian armies could not penetrate Luxemburg without meeting the French armies;" that "consequently, there never was a moment more propitious for an inevitable war." It adds, "the moment for maintaining our rights is favorable, that a few additional regiments would not compensate them for the loss of several allies and a defalcation of several nations; and as the principle which we have engaged to cause to be respected is violated, as three Ministers have declared that our battalions are ready, what are we still waiting for?

The Quotidienne maintains that it will be impossible for the government to remain at peace. All the differences of opinion resolve themselves into the two words, peace or war; that the Revolution wishes war, and the Government, resting on the Revolution in wishing peace, is in contradiction with itself; "that a Ministry decided on maintaining peace at all hazards, has to fear a very different result from that contemplated, and that when the war takes place, the country may be boldly prepared for a violent struggle by an Administration of which the calculations are made on probabilities of repose, which it will be the more difficult to prevent or repair the disasters that they were not foreseen."

The accounts with respect to the progress of the Austrians vary. Some say they have, and some that they have not entered the States of the Church.

PARIS, March 21.—The necessity of an amplification of the public burdens is generally admitted, and people are even agreed in thinking it just that the addition is made to the land tax, since it has been successfully reduced by 80 millions; the addition to the land tax, and to the tax on patents, must also cause an addition of nearly 100,000.

But if France consent to pay a budget of fourteen hundred millions it is to be in a formidable attitude with respect to Europe, to defend itself, or to attack, if needful; it is above all to support a firm policy, and freed from concessions to the principles of the Congress of the Holy Alliance. Thus the financial discussions will become wholly political. It will [illegible], whether so powerful a mass of pecuniary resources is to have no [illegible] result than to render France a [illegible] to degrade it, since the principle of non-intervention is manifestly violated, contrary to the doctrine which has been loudly proclaimed by the French Government for several months past.

It will be asked whether France had cast cannon, manufactured two or three millions of muskets, bought 40 000 horses, palisaded its fortresses, and armed 800,000 men merely to come to the ratification of the Treaties of 1815?

A letter from Marseilles, of the 15th March, says:—"The order immediately to fit out a squadron of six sail, which arrived at Toulon yesterday, has been executed without delay. The destination of this squadron has not transpired.

"The equipment of all our men of war is prosecuted with all possible diligence. The crews of those which are ready do not come on shore, in order that they may be ready to sail at the first signal."

LONDON, March 24.

The following Address to the Polish nation, by the government of Poland, we have not before seen:

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF POLAND.

Countrymen—Already the combat for our existence for our liberty, and for our independence, has begun: it is perhaps the last. Our fixed purpose is gloriously to conquer or to die; and we have sworn, that if it should please Providence to permit us to be subdued, that, like unto the Jews after the destruction of Jerusalem, we will never cease to be Poles. We swear now that we will hide our nationality deep in our hearts from the eyes of our enemies—but that never will a member of our great but unfortunate nation unite itself with our enemies, either by blood or by friendship—that never shall want or contempt bring us or our latest descendants to deny Poland—but that we will look upon one another as brothers, help one another in toil—and, in the midst of misfortune and in misery, live upon the recollections of the past and present, and preserve the moral presence for ever, and rather disperse over the face of the earth than languish in slavery.

May those Powers who are favorable to us at least obtain this much—that after our fall we may be permitted to leave the sacred land of our fathers with our possessions and goods. The Diet shall prescribe the form of our oath. The Diet shall take it with the Polish nation, and shall order it to be read from the pulpit. The Minister of Foreign Affairs shall address notes to England and France, exhorting those Powers that, in the event of a defeat, the remains of our nation, as well as the prisoners, shall be set at liberty, and permitted to leave our father land, profaned by the enemy, soaked by the blood of the Poles, and strewed with their bones—that we may sell without hindrance our possessions and goods, and carry with us what we can take away. Those Powers will not repulse the prayers of a people who for ten centuries have guarded Europe on the East and in the North; and the conqueror will rejoice to be rid of a generation which must ever hate him. If he possesses the magnanimity which he professes to the world, he will willingly do a deed contributing alike to his glory and to his interest. Those amongst us whom Providence shall permit to survive, or who shall be wounded and in prison, will, with eyes full of tears, and with bleeding hearts, leave the land of our fathers, with the Priests of our Holy Faith, and repair to those distant regions of Asia, Africa, and America, which the providence of God and hospitality shall point out—thankful to the giver of an asylum where our nationality may still be permitted to survive.

Brussels, March 19—We hear that the Congress will be convoked for the 25th March.

We learn from good authority (says Le Belge) that the negociations for the loan which our Government was to contract have failed in England, on account of the unsettled state of the Continent, which would not permit this loan to be contracted except on very low terms, to which the Minister of Finance would not accede.

The Ministers of Finance and War have resigned.

SPAIN.

The Messager des Chambres contains news from Spain of a very different nature from that which was reported yesterday.

An extraordinary courier brings, says the above Journal, the following letter:

"Madrid, 15th March, Afternoon.—We have received news from Cadiz to the 10th instant, at which period every thing was in a perfect state of tranquility; the troops of the insurrectionists have been defeated; prisoners have been shot without mercy, and numerous executions have taken place.

"Since the day before yesterday people have been much engaged in deploring the acts of vengeance resulting from these unfortunate attempts.

"It is said that Gen. Quesada will be rewarded for his success, with the Golden Fleece."

The Journal des Debats of the 22d March, says, that the Austrians remain in the Duchy of Modena, and within the walls of Ferrara, that the territory of Modena has not been entered.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 23.

RHODE-ISLAND ELECTION.

On Wednesday last the Freemen of this State assembled in their respective Towns, for the choice of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators, &c. and Representatives to the General Assembly.

In this Town, H. Y. Cranston, Esq. was unanimously chosen Moderator of the meeting.—The following gentlemen were elected Representatives to the General Assembly, viz:—Benjamin Hazard, Nathaniel S. Ruggles, Eleazer Trevett, Wm. Ennis, jun. Chris. E. Robbins, William Bateman.—Mr. Ruggles was elected 2d Rep. by a majority of 99, in opposition to Henry Bull, Esq.; and Mr. Ennis was re-elected by a maj. of 122, in opposition to Mr. J. Sterne.

The following are the returns of Votes from all the Towns in the State, except New-Shoreham, from which it appears that L. H. ARNOLD, Esq. the National Republican Candidate for Governor, is elected over Gov. Fenner, by a majority of about 900 votes:—

Towns.	*Arnold*	*Fenner*	*A. maj.*	*F. maj.*
Newport,	254	120	134	
Middletown,	84	12	72	
Portsmouth,	143	17	126	
Tiverton,	103	48	55	
Little Compton,	107	14	93	
Jamestown,	22	23		1
New-Shoreham,	(conjectural)			100
Providence,	831	120	711	
Smithfield,	202	147	55	
Scituate,	154	168		14
Glocester,	126	120	6	
Cumberland,	139	105	34	
Cranston,	91	95		4
Johnston,	111	94	17	
North-Providence,	95	55	40	
Foster,				141
Burrillville,				50
Warwick,	247	68	179	
East-Greenwich,	91	53	38	
West-Greenwich,	46	115		69
Coventry,	172	155	17	
Westerly,	101	95	6	
North-Kingstown				83
South-Kingstown,	116	152		36
Charlestown,	28	66		38
Exeter,	6	169		160
Richmond,	41	88		47
Hopkinton,	70	87		17
Bristol,	74	108		34
Warren,	129	12	117	
Barrington,	23	31		8
Totals,	3574	2312	1699	805

Majority for Mr. Arnold, 894.

We were not enabled to obtain a correct list of votes for Lt. Governor, or Senators. Lieut Governor Collins is no doubt re-elected, and is also the entire list of Senators named in the National Republican Prox.—We understand that about 500 votes were given for the anti-Masonic Prox.

Many changes have taken place in the Representation from the several towns—the members chosen are, 26 Admin. to 46 National Repub. members.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By several arrivals at New-York from Liverpool, London papers to the 24th of March.—They contain some important details, which will be found under our foreign head.

The affairs of Poland remain nearly the same as by former advices. A state of comparative inaction had succeeded the last bloody conflict of the 25th Feb. which is accounted for by the delay that the Russians meet from the bad state of the roads, in their progress to the points of the Vistula where they mean to cross it.

The address to the people of Poland by their Government, is indeed an affecting and heroic paper, and cannot fail of exciting the generous spirits of all Europe, and of France in particular.

The Reform Bill, it will be seen, has passed to a 2d reading in the House of Commons, by a majority of *one.*—It was reported at the last dates that Parliament would be dissolved in a few days.

France was still agitated by the question of peace or war.

The accounts from Spain, as to revolutionary movements in Madrid, Cadiz, &c. are very contradictory.

The Liverpool Courier of March 20th, in noticing the late sickness in Russia, says,

"By the accounts received from St. Petersburgh to-day, some particulars have been obtained of the extensive ravages of the cholera morbus since it has prevailed in Russia. The government returns show, that since June last, up to last month, there have been attacked with cholera not less than 66,000 persons, and that the deaths in the several places where the malady has prevailed, amount to nearly 33,000. At Moscow, (in the whole 6,500 persons have been attacked, and about 3,700 have died. The disease in all places was giving way to extreme severity of the weather.

FROM CADIZ.—A report is received by the Armadillo, which left Cadiz on the 10th ult, that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of that place had been assassinated, that much agitation existed, though there had yet been no actual rising of the people.—*Bos. Gaz.*

LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTA[NT]

The New-Bedford Mercury of Thurs[day] last contains the following highly impo[rt]ant News:

LATEST FROM THE CONTINENT.

The brig Franklin, Stephen H. Ho[w]land, master, arrived at this port yeste[r]day, left Flushing the 25th of March. France had joined the Belgians aga[inst] the king of Holland, and the Fre[nch] General had been at Brussels to t[ake] command of the United Armies. [An] order had reached Flushing to pu[t in] immediate readiness the whole of [the] Dutch navy. It was rumored and [be]lieved that Austria had declared W[ar] against France. Captain How[land] brought no papers.

Judge McLean has declined a pu[blic] dinner, tendered him by a number of c[iti]zens of Philadelphia. In his reply to [the] invitation, are the following national [sen]timents:—

"There is much in the aspect of the polit[ical] world, to cheer the hopes and encourage [the] efforts, of the friends of popular rights. [The] people seem determined to bring their rulers [to] a solemn account. Absolute monarchy [may] be considered, as having nearly finished its [ca]reer. If the people of the old world shall [become] free in the republican sense of [the] term, they will at least limit the power [of] their governors, and in a good degree, sec[ure] their own personal privileges.

"Whether we look to the happiness [and] prosperity of our own, or to the political [re]generation of other countries, we see the [im]portance of preserving our institutions in their purity and vigour. If we shall fail in [this] mighty experiment, the cause of liberty m[ay] perish, perhaps forever

"The fundamental law of our union [was] formed in a spirit of compromise; and to [this] law are we indebted for our national prosp[eri]ty. Without it, we should have constitu[ted] small republics, having little or no characte[r at] home, or respect, in the estimation of fore[ign] nations.

"The federal constitution, which is [the] basis of this Union, should be viewed as [the] rock of our political salvation. We can [rest] our national happiness and glory, on no o[ther] foundation. With what veneration should [the] principles of this constitution be cherish[ed] and how strictly should they be guarded aga[inst] encroachment.

"In a country so extensive as ours, an[d] diversified by climate, soil and producti[ons,] different views of national policy must be [ex]pected to arise, from local causes; but [these] views may be fully presented, through [the] representatives of the people, and receive [due] consideration.

"In conclusion, permit me to say, that c[ir]cumstances connected with my official rel[ation] to the country, would seem to require, tha[t I] should forego the great pleasure which [the] acceptance of your invitation would afford [me."]

M. Constantine Walicky, the Pol[ish] Envoy at Paris, had addressed, a le[tter] to the French journals on the objec[t of] the mission to France. He tells the[m] that he came to represent to the Fren[ch] Government and people, the true state [of] affairs in Poland, in case the Emper[or] should refuse to listen to its just co[m]plaints, and prefer an appeal to arms [for] a redress of wrongs. In that case o[nly] was he desired to solicit assistance, a[nd] that case had actually occurred. T[he] proclamation of the Emperor and [the] General left no doubt upon the subje[ct,] and therefore he trusted that the wisd[om] of the French Government would po[int] out the best means of being useful to [his] country. The Polish Envoy thus co[n]cludes his address:—"What now is [left] to the Poles, but to conquer or die w[ith] honor? Perhaps they will all perish [in] the terrible combats which are about [to] commence; but they carry to th[e] graves the conviction that Heroic Fra[nce] will avenge them, and that she will b[e]come the object of benedictions fr[om] their children, as she has always be[en] to themselves an object of unbound[ed] admiration, attachment and devotion."

Famine in Ireland.—A distressing fa[m]ine, which threatens to be attended w[ith] appalling consequences, has commen[ced] in some parts of Ireland. In so[me] places the peasantry have been suff[er]ing for food since Christmas, and [it is] believed from the existing pressure, [that] thousands of people will soon die [of] starvation. Letters from Clergym[en] and others, from Tuam, Westpo[rt,] Conemara, Mayo, and other plac[es] already give frightful pictures of [the] prevailing distress. A letter from [the] Rev. Mr. Burke, of Tuam says—"T[he] tear actually prevents me from desc[rib]ing the misery and wretchedness of so[me] of the poor people. God help the[m] and strengthen me to bear up aga[inst] such scenes without having the m[eans] of affording relief." Public sympa[thy] was becoming deeply awaked upon [the] subject, and a meeting was to be hel[d in] London on the 24th of March, to r[aise] subscriptions for the relief of the s[uf]ferers. It is believed that the dist[ress] will exceed that of 1822, arising [from] the same cause. These distresses [had] been brought before Parliament.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

A letter from London, dated 22d F[eb.] to the Editors of the New-York Gaz[ette] says:—

"On the 18th I went from Manch[es]ter to Liverpool on the Railway, [and] returned the next day by the same c[on]veyance. We were an hour and th[ree] quarters in travelling a journey [of] thirty-two miles. The sensation wh[ile] sitting in the carriage, is delightful. You pass through a fine country, w[ith] almost the speed of lightning. It so[me]what resembles the travelling of a ho[rse] when put at his full speed. Part of [the] way, we went at the rapid rate of tw[en]ty-five miles an hour.

POSTSCRIPT.

he Benj. Franklin arrived this morn- in 16 hours from New-York, and we eived papers of last evening.—They tain the important information of a

CIVIL REVOLUTION AT WASHINGTON.

he four Secretaries of the Departments e resigned their places unconditionally, e order, which is worth noting :—

the 7th April, Mr. Eaton, Sec'ry of War
1th, Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of State.
9th, Mr. Ingham, Sec'ry of the Treas'y.
9th, Mr. Branch, Secr'y of the Navy.

he Washington Globe, of Tuesday last, ains Mr. Van Buren's letter of resigna- to the President, with his answer. have only time to make the following act from the letter. After stating that President having consented to stand for -election, Mr. Van Buren remarks :—

To the unfavorable influence which continuance in your Cabinet, under ting circumstances may exercise up this flattering prospect, I cannot, Sir, hout a total disregard of the lights of rience, and without shutting my to the obvious tendency of things the future, be insensible.

rom these considerations, I feel it to doubly my duty to resign a post, the retention of which is so calculated ttract assaults upon your administra- , to which there might otherwise be nducement—assaults of which, what- r be their aim, the most important as l as most injurious effect is, upon e public interests which deserve and uld command the support of all good zens. This duty I should have dis- rged at an earlier period, but for con- rations, partly of a personal nature, nected with circumstances which e calculated to expose its perfor- ce then to misconstruction and mis- re-entation."

he President, in accepting the resigna- , says :

"On the state of things to which you ert, I can but be fully aware. I look n it with sorrow, and regret it the e, because one of its effects is to urb the harmony of my cabinet. It owever but an instance of one of the s to which free governments must r be liable. The only remedy for e evils, as they arise, lies in the lligence and public spirit of our mon constituents. They will cor- them—and in this there is abundant solation. I cannot quit this subject hout adding that with the best oppor- ties for observing and judging I have n in you no other desire than to move tly on in the parth of your duties, to promote the harmonious conduct ublic affairs. If on this point you e had to encounter detraction, it is another proof of the utter insuffici- y of innocence and worth to shield such assaults."

r. Van Buren is to remain in office a successor is appointed by the sident.

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he New-York Journal of Commerce t evening, contains the following ac- t of the Execution of the Pirates :

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATES.—James Jeffers, alias Charles Gibbs and mas J. Wansley, convicted of the der of the Captain and Mate of the Vineyard, underwent the last pen- of the law this day at 12 o'clock Ellis' Island. They were conveyed n the prison at Bellevue at 8 o'clock morning, in the steam boat Bellon- e place of execution. They both plicated the throne of mercy with nestness, acknowledged that they re unfit longer to remain in this ld, and that the punishment which aited, them, was justly due to the rid crimes they had committed. hey took leave of the spectators in most affecting manner entreated that ers would take warning by their fate. ey were launched into eternity simul- eously, and Wansley ceased to strug- in about a minute and a half. Gibbs l in great agony.

FROM SPAIN.—The brig Oak, rs, at Boston, from Rochelle, brings rdeaux papers to March 21.

The Indicateur of the 21st states that the Madrid Gazette of March 12 announ- ces that the Constitutionalists who had t the Isle of Leon for Tarifa had been rsued by the Royalist troops and com- lled, March 8, to lay down their arms Bejer to the number of 400. The ne paper, says,

"The Madrid papers say nothing at all Gen. Torrijos or the Brigadier Pala- , whose debarcation near Tarifa we ve announced ; but letters from Ba- nne of March 19, remark—The Ma- drid papers of the 12th and 15th advise you of the events in Andulusia ; but it appears that Gen. Torrijes, having as- sassinated the Governor of Cadiz, re- paired to Cadiz to direct the movement and to take, in case of success, the com- and of the place and of the Isle of eon. The departure of the column om the Isle to march for Tarifa, took lace by the orders of Torrijos, in con- equence of the non success of the move- ment at Cadiz ; and that causes it to be re-umed that Tarifa is in favor of the Constitutionalists. It is very strange hat the Madrid papers say nothing of his General, who is the chief of the movement attempted in the Isle of Leon, nd in Serrania.

The splendid Steam Boat BOSTON, intended for the route from Providence Newport and New-York, and to be commanded by Capt. Wm. Comstock, was launched at New-York on Thursday last.

The National Intelligencer says that Com. Barron will be placed in command of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, as successor to Com. Bainbridge, instead of Com. Warrington, and that the latter will take the place of Com. Barron, at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 18. (Reported for the Boston Patriot & Chronicle.)

At Market this day [illegible] Beef Cattle, 6 pair Working [illegible] and Calves, 100 Sheep, and [illegible] Beef Cattle remained [illegible] market.

PRICES [illegible] week's prices [illegible] of about 17 cents [illegible] age—more de- [illegible] Cattle.—We [illegible] extra Cattle were [illegible] unusual number of good [illegible]

[illegible] noticed [illegible] but few sales [illegible] only sold, price not known.

[illegible] small selected lot of [illegible] ws and barrows at [illegible] rrows at 4 1-2 cts. [illegible] at 5 cts. for sows,

[illegible] April 18.—Prime [illegible] per lb. ; American [illegible] 0 to 70 cts. ; do. 3-4 do. 52 [illegible] 50 ; 1-4 do. 42 to 46 ; superfine [illegible] 58 to 62 ; 1st sort, 55 to 56 ; 2d [illegible] & 3d do. none ; spinning 44 to 50 ; common 34 to 37 ; Saxony, clean, 60 to 100 cents.

WOOL.—Domestic Fleece Wool is entirely out of the market, our quotations for that description may therefore be considered as nominal. Some limited sales of pulled Wool have been made without any regularity in prices ; no large lots have been disposed of, but we alter our quotations to conform to prices obtained.

MARRIED,

At Portsmouth on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sullens, Mr. Henry Sullens, jun. to Miss Hannah Fari, both of New-Bedford.

At Providence on Monday evening last, Mr. William C. Barker to Miss Alice G. Yates, of Providence.

At Smithfield on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Holder C. Weeden to Miss Susan J. Arnold, daughter of Samuel Arnold, Esq. of Smithfield.

DIED,

In this Town yesterday morning, very suddenly, Mr. John Vaughan, aged 64 years.

At Middletown on Saturday last, Mrs. Mary Barker, widow of Mr. Nathaniel Barker, aged 49 years.

At Portsmouth on the 3d inst. Richard Sisson, in the 81st year of his age—a worthy and esteemed member of the Society of Friends.—During a long and distressing illness, he manifested the most exemplary patience and resignation to the Divine will.

At Paris, on the 18th March, Col. James Swan, formerly of Boston.—He had been confined in prison for debt, the last 25 years.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's Inquest was held on Thursday last at the Jail in this town, on the body of a man named *Patrick Barnett*, a native of Ireland, who had been some time confined in jail for Petty Larceny.—He was found by the Jailer in the morning, suspended by the neck with a silk handkerchief. The verdict of the Inquest was, that the act had been committed in a state of insanity.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1831. APRIL.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water	Moon sets.
23 Saturday,	5 11	6 49	6 18	3 48
24 Sunday,	5 10	6 50	7 1	4 19
25 Monday,	5 9	6 51	7 45	4 47
26 Tuesday,	5 8	6 52	8 29	rises.
27 Wednesday,	5 7	6 53	9 14	7 37
28 Thursday	5 6	6 54	10 0	8 30
29 Friday,	5 5	6 55	10 49	9 26

Full Moon 26th day, 7h. 34 min. in Evening.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED,

Sunday, April 17.—Sch'r Henry Clay, Nickerson, 7 days from Baltimore for Boston.

Sch'r Success, Rogers, 8 days from Washington, N. C. for Boston.

Sch'rs Gentile, Howes, and Turk, Godfrey, 7 days from Boston for New-York.

Sch'rs Doris, Graffem, from Camden, Me. and John Brooks, from North Yarmouth for New-York.

Wednesday, April 20.—Sch'r Falcon, Baker, from New-Bedford for Albany.

Packets Amity, Lawton ; Venus, Child ; and Mary, Heath, from New-York.

Sailed on Saturday, Ship Macon, and Brig Lascar, Brown, for New-York.—On Monday Ship Boy, Pitman, for Matanzas ; schooners Gentile, Turk, and Doris, for New-York ; Henry Clay, and Success, Rogers, for Boston.

CLEARED,

Sch'r Hope's Lady, Penny, River head
Sloop Caroline, Williston, Boston
" Friend of Peace, Crosby, do.

MEMORANDA.

At Oahu Sept. 8th, ships Erie, Adams, 1600 bbls. and Alliance, Covill, 1500 bbls. oil—both of this port.

Sch'r Clara Fisher, Austin, for Baltimore, sailed from the Balize 24th ult.

Cleared at Charleston April 10th, Brig Juno, Mayberry, for New-York ; sch'r Agnes, Swasey, for St. Augustine.

Cleared at Baltimore on Tuesday, Brig Eagle, Browning, for St. Thomas.

FRENCH MUSLINS,
BELGIUM GINGHAMS,
LONDON PRINTS,
Fancy Handkfs. Scarfs, and Ribbons, just Opened by
EDWARD F. NEWTON,
No. 158, Thames-Street.
Newport, April 23.

GROCERIES,
George W. Cole,
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Store next north of the late Andrew V. Allen's.

GUNPOWDER, Hyson, young Hyson, Hyson skin and Souchong TEAS, warranted first chop.

Manilla, Maraicabo, St. Domingo and Cuba COFFEE.

White, brown, single and double refined Loaf Sugars.

Madeira, Sicily, Lisbon, Malaga and Muscat Wines ; Holland and Jencks' Gin ; Cognac Brandy ; Jamaica Rum—pure articles.

Crockery and Glass Ware ;—Nutmegs, mace, cassia, cloves, allspice, pepper.

Bunch muscatel and cask Raisins ; Figs, citron, currants, almonds, madeira and brazil nuts.

New Iberia Molasses, a fine article.

Ginger, saleratus, fine salt, starch, Doolittle's and other soap, cheese, chewing and smoking tobacco, maccaboy, rappee and scotch snuff, spanish and american cigars.

London Porter ; mustard, sweet oil, rice, indigo, sperm oil, rock candy, pails, &c.&c.

ALSO, Fine sizes of Looking-Glass Plates, from 10 by 8 up to 26 by 15.

Newport, April 23.

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT,
Just received and for Sale, at Wholesale or Retail, on liberal terms, by
S. NEWTON.
No. 150, Thames-Street.
Newport April 16.

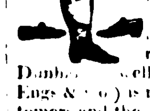
DAMAGED GOODS.
At Tilley's,
CAN BE BOUGHT

GINGHAMS one yard wide for 10 cents.—Also, 300 Bags made of Ginghams and Bedticking, each containing about two yards, from 6 to 12 cents the Bag.

The above Goods will do well for Comforters, or spread linings.

Newport, April 23.

NEW STAND.



THE Subscriber having Removed his Establishment to Store No. 138, Thames-street, recently occupied by Mr D C. Danb[illegible] [illegible]eller, (and opposite Messrs. G. Engs & [illegible]) is now ready to supply his Customers and the public, with *BOOTS & SHOES* of every description, from the most improved Manufactories, and newest patterns, and hopes by his unremitted attention, to be able to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which he has heretofore received.

As a further inducement to Customers, he has just received a complete Assortment of Stock from New-York, for manufacturing work to measure ; comprising different colored Kid Morocco [illegible] bindings [illegible] much admired bronze and chequered [illegible] Morocco, &c. &c. together with six new sets of the last fashion LASTS, made [illegible] of N. York. The work to measure [illegible] done under his own immediate [illegible] bear comparison with any made [illegible].—The best attention paid to repairing.

Constantly on hand and for Sale, Shoe nails, thread, lining and binding skins, Day & Martin and other kinds of Blacking, &c &c

BENJAMIN H. AILMAN.
Newport, April 23.

NOTICE

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Note or Book Account, which have been of long standing, are hereby notified, that all demands which remain unpaid after the 10th of May next, will be placed in the hands of Henry Y. Cranston, Esq. for Collection.

BENJAMIN H. AILMAN.
Newport, April 23.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.
And possession given immediately,

THAT convenient and pleasantly situated two-story Dwelling-House in High-Street, lately occupied by William Tilley, with a Garden, well of water in the yard, &c. For terms, apply to

WILLIAM TILLEY, or
GEORGE TILLEY.
Newport, April 23.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Executors to the last Will and Testament of

MATTHEW WEAVER,

late of said Middletown, dec. and having given bond according to law, hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate, to present the same for settlement, and those indebted, to make payment without delay to

PARKER WEAVER, } *Executors*
ABNER WEAVER, }
Middletown, April 20, 1831.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

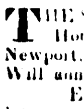
THE Subscriber has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Administrator, *de bonis non*, with the Will annexed, on the Estate of

ELISHA COGGESHALL,

late of said Newport, deceased.—All persons having claims against, and those indebted to said estate, are requested to settle the same immediately with

HENRY Y CRANSTON, *Adm'r de bonis non, with the Will annexed.*
Newport April 8, 1831.

TO LET,



THE lower part of a HOUSE and one Chamber, with a Shop in front, being a good stand for a Grocery.—For terms, apply to

SARAH DYRE,
Newport, April 9.

NEW GOODS.
ISAAC GOULD,
No. 176, THAMES-STREET,
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

AN assortment of BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, of the most fashionable colours and patterns.

ALSO, Gentlemen's New style Stocks and Cravats ; extra Beaver, Berlin and Thread Gloves ; random Hose, &c.—All of which he will sell at a small advance for Cash or approved credit.

Newport, April 23.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to me, are requested to make immediate Payment. JOHN B. NEWTON.
Newport, April 23.

J. L. CLARK's
EXCHANGE,—168 BROADWAY,
Three Doors below Maiden-Lane.

THE above Establishment has recently gone into operation. Frequently experiencing the many inconveniences that strangers are subject to in transacting their business in this place, often in want of the convenience of a writing apparatus, and the means of ascertaining the different locations, &c. which they may be in pursuit of about the City and vicinity ; I have taken the liberty to give the public a general invitation to consider themselves at home with me, while they remain in the city. All the principal city papers, together with most of the New-England, and the principal Southern and Western ; and a fair assortment of foreign papers are conveniently arranged for the accommodation of the public. Any negociations, or any business that may fall in the line of a Stock and Exchange Broker, will be attended to with fidelity, punctuality and despatch.

Any Commissions with which my friends may favor me, will be complied with to the full letter of their instructions. Please call on

J. L. CLARK.
168, Broadway, New-York, or at the corner of Union Buildings, Providence.
April 20, 1831.

Maine State Lott'y, class 1
DRAWS THIS DAY.
$10,000 high't prize
Tickets $10—parts in proportion.

R. I. State Lottery, class 1
DRAWS ON MONDAY.
$2000 highest prize
Tickets $2—Parts in proportion.

Connecticut Lottery, cla. 13
DRAWS ON TUESDAY.
$10,000 high't prize
Tickets $1—Parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS,
Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office of
J. C. SHAW.

☞ Sold in the Cumberland & Oxford Lottery, class 34,
Combination 22 31 55 a Prize of $80
14 43 55 " 100
Newport, April 23, 1831.

Maine State Lottery, cla. 1
DRAWS THIS DAY.
$10,000 high't prize
80 Prizes of $1000.
Tickets $10—Parts in proportion.

R. I. State Lottery, class 1
DRAWS ON MONDAY.
$2,000 highest prize
Tickets $1—Parts in proportion.

Connecticut Lott'y, cla. 13
DRAWS ON TUESDAY.
$10,000 high't prize
Tickets $1,—Parts in proportion.

TICKETS AND PARTS.
May be had at the Lottery Office of
S. CAHOONE,

☞ Another handsome Prize sold at this Office !—Com. 12 30 46 in Connecticut State Lottery, class 9, a Prize of $1,000—sold in Qr. Ticket.

Also in Maine State, class 24, comb. 30 33 45 a prize of $300 sold in Qrs.—besides a handsome lot of small prizes from $80 up to $200.

Newport, April 23.

LIST of Combination Numbers drawn in

Maine State Lottery, class 1, extra
28 33 21 60 42 39 38 34 5[illegible]

Connecticut Lottery, class 34
12 31 29 27 32 6 2 18

Newport, April 23.

TO LET,
And Possession given in May,

THAT convenient and very pleasantly situated HOUSE in Washington-street, next north of the Hon. Wm. Hunter's, and now occupied by Rev. Wm. Beecher.—This situation presents a view of the Harbor and Bay, with its numerous shipping and Steam Boats passing and re-passing, and within 100 feet of a convenient place for sea bathing.—*Also for Sale or to Let*, Two Pews in the Rev. Mr. Choules' Meeting House.—Enquire of

E. TREVETT.
Newport, April 23.

AUCTIONS.

On THURSDAY, May 5th, 1831, at XI o'clock A. M. will be Sold on the Long-Wharf.

ONE Valuable SEINE, 2 Cedar Boats, and 3 Fish Carrs.—Conditions at the Sale.

WM. LOVIE, *Auc'r.*
Newport, April 23.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY, May 2d, at X o'clock A. M. at the House of the late MATTHEW WEAVER, *dec. in Middletown, (if fair if not, the first fair after.)*

THREE COWS, three Hogs, about 4 Tons of Hay, some Corn, Oats, Potatoes, fowls.—*ALSO*, One No. 1 Postley's Stove, and some Household Furniture.—Conditions at the time of Sale.

PARKER WEAVER, } *Executors*
ABNER WEAVER, }
Newport, April 20, 1831.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION
ON SATURDAY, April [illegible], 1831, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises, (if not previously disposed of at private sale.)

A TRACT of LAND in Portsmouth, containing about 60 Acres of good Pasture and plough land, being about six miles from Newport, and lying between the main road leading to Bristol Ferry, and the Middle Road, so called, and extending to each for a considerable distance.—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.—For further information, enquire of

ASA SHERMAN or
OLIVER D. GREENE.
Portsmouth, March 30.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON STEAM PACKET LINE.

FOR NEW YORK

THE splendid Steam-Packets BENJ. FRANKLIN, Capt. E. S. Bunker, and PRESIDENT, Capt. R. S. Bunker, will continue to run until further notice, as follows :—

REGULAR DAYS OF STARTING THE BENJ. FRANKLIN.

For New-York.	*For Providence.*
Sundays, and Wednesdays at 1 P.M.	Mondays, and Fridays, at [illegible] P. M.

REGULAR DAYS OF STARTING THE PRESIDENT.

For New-York.	*For Providence.*
Mondays, and Fridays, at 1 P. M.	[illegible]

These splendid Steam Packets are each propelled by two separate low pressure Engines, of great power and heavy copper boilers, of the most approved construction.

☞ *Running through the sound.*—The President will leave New-York every Sunday Morning, precisely at [illegible] o'clock.

☞ The boats will touch at the Long-Wharf in Newport, to receive and land Passengers, as heretofore.

April 16, 1831.

Steam-Packet Benjamin Franklin.

THE Steam-Packet BENJ. FRANKLIN, Capt. E. S. Bunker, will leave here on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, A[illegible] 24th, at 5 o'clock, for New-York.—Fare from Newport to New York, Five Dollars, and found.

April 23, 1831.

Steam-Boat Washington.

THE Steam-Boat WASHINGTON, Capt. C. S. [illegible], will leave here THIS AFTERNOON, at half past 2 o'clock, for NEW-YORK.

Newport, April 23.

Steam-packet Chancellor Livingston.

THE Steam-Packet CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON, Capt. B. W. Comstock, will leave here on TUESDAY NEXT, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for New-York.

Newport, April 23.

CONCERT.

THE *PROVIDENCE BAND* will give a GRAND CONCERT in NEWPORT, the first week in May—due notice will be given of the Evening's Performance.

April 16, 1831.

SCHOOL.

IF it were agreeable, Mr. MUMFORD wo[illegible] take a few [illegible] his [illegible] a dozen. Having become a little [illegible] with School-keeping [illegible] [illegible] expects immediately [illegible] [illegible] Quarter. [illegible] MUMFORD.

Newport, April 23.

WANTED
BY THE SAVINGS BANK,

A FEW SHARES in either of the Banks in this Town, Providence, or Fall River.

Newport, March 12.

NEW GOODS.

BOUGHT ON A LONG CREDIT!

Wm. James Tilley,

HAS Just Opened a complete Assortment of GOODS, which having been purchased on a

VERY ———————— CREDIT; he is enabled to sell Cheap for Cash, or at ---- Credit.

N. B.—The Goods I myself I bought —for further particulars please call.

Newport, April 9.

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE Subscriber informs his old Customers and the public, that he continues, at his manufacturing establishment in Portsmouth, to Card Sheep's Wool of all grades.

CLOTH DRESSING.

He continues to *Dye and Dress* Woollen Cloths of every description, with real *Lacy's Blue*, and all other colors required.

He will also manufacture Wool into Yarn or Cloth, which will be done with despatch, in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

[illegible] Articles intended to be sent to the F[illegible] may be left with *Job Sherman*, [illegible] *George Kremles*, Chase's wharf, in Newport; *Sanford Almy*, Little-Compton; *Peleg Cory*, Tiverton; or *Jeremiah Gifford*, Bristol-ferry.

Portsmouth, June 4, 1829.

THE LADY'S BOOK,—Published by [illegible] & Co. Philadelphia.—The Work is issued in numbers on the first of every month, printed on fine paper and entire new type.

Every number will contain a piece of Music, or copper plate engraving, and at least four [illegible] every three months, a colored [illegible] of the Fashions.

Subscription price Three Dollars per ann. [illegible] in advance. A new volume having [illegible], persons wishing to subscribe, [illegible] to call and leave their names.

[illegible] the Work has already been [illegible] Prospectus, and may be [illegible] inspection of its contents.—[illegible] supply of useful and elegant [illegible], selected with a view to the [illegible] classes, but more particular[illegible] has been, and will continue to [illegible] of the Publishers; and [illegible] already obtained, [illegible] the entire accom[illegible] Every accessible [illegible] might be gath[illegible] without [illegible] both [illegible] at the car[illegible] selections of [illegible] to be made in [illegible] continue novelty, [illegible]

[illegible] translations of approved [illegible] by able [illegible] enriched [illegible] distinguish[illegible] by no means [illegible] charac[illegible] any similar [illegible]

[illegible] superior [illegible] of [illegible] artists, [illegible] contained [illegible] various sub[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] by copper[illegible]

[illegible] of the work, [illegible] terms [illegible] LADY'S [illegible] with any [illegible]

[illegible] the above work [illegible] Office.

[illegible]

MARCH W. [illegible]

[illegible]

INK POWDER.

[illegible]

[illegible] Wm & [illegible] and [illegible]

HAY-SEED.

Edward Stanhope,

HAS FOR SALE,

AT NO. 15, BROAD-STREET.

50 Bushels Clean Timothy SEED,
1000 lb. small Red Clover Do.
500 lb. Large do. do. do.
40 Bushels Borden's Grass do.
20 Do. Red Top do.

Newport, March 26.

PRINTED CALICOES, FOR CASH.

Waterston Pray, & Co.

No. 6, KILBY-STREET, BOSTON.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

A GREAT Variety of PRINTED CALICOES and Coloured CAMBRICS, which they sell in lots to suit purchasers *at very low prices for Cash only.*

Boston, Feb. 22, 1831.

PROBATE NOTICES

Court of Probate, Newport, April 4, 1831.

WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of ROBERT STEVENS, late of Newport, Merchant, dec. was this day presented for Probate, and Letters Testamentary thereon.—It is ordered, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday of May next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place, and be heard. *By Order,*

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, April 4, 1831.

WHEREAS the Executor's Account on the Estate of Deacon WILLIAM TILLEY, late of Newport, dec. was presented for examination and allowance.—It is ordered, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday of May next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place. *By Order,*

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, April 4, 1831.

WHEREAS the Commissioners Report of Claims on the Estate of SUSAN MASON, late of Newport, dec. was presented for examination and allowance.—It is ordered, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday of May next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard. *By Order,*

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, April 4, 1831

WHEREAS the 2d Administration Account on the Estate of GEORGE COX, late of Newport, dec. was presented for examination and allowance.—It is ordered That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday of May next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place.

By Order,

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, April 4, 1831

WHEREAS the Commissioners Report of Claims on the Estate of SAMUEL OXX, late of Newport, deceased, was presented for examination and allowance.—It is ordered, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House on the first Monday of May next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested, to appear at said time and place. *By Order,*

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

ANDREW V. ALLEN.

late of Newport, Merchant, dec. represented insolvent, and six months from the date hereof being allowed for receiving said claims, we will attend at the Store of E. W. Lawton, on the 1st Tuesdays in Jan. March and May, and on Saturday the 4th June, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose aforesaid.

EDWARD W. LAWTON, ROBERT B. CRANSTON, ROBERT P. LEE, } *Commiss'rs*

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL ALLEN, SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, } *Adm'rs*

Newport Dec. 6, 1830.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

CAPT PELEG CORY,

late of Tiverton, dec. represented insolvent, and six months from this date being allowed to creditors of said estate to exhibit demands, we will receive said claims at our respective dwellings, and a final meeting will be held at the store of George Almy, in said Tiverton, on Wednesday, the 10th of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of closing the duties assigned us.

OTIS ALMY, ROBERT GRAY, WILLIAM ALMY } *Commiss'rs*

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

PATIENCE CORY, *Adm'r.*

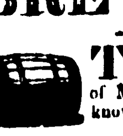
Tiverton, Feb. 7, 1831.

WANTED

BY THE SAVINGS BANK,

A FEW SHARES in either of the Banks in this Town, Providence, or Fall River.

Ale & Porter BREWERY.



THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following kinds of **MALT LIQOUR**, of acknowledged superior quality

VIZ:—

Pale Ale for bottling, per bbl. $6 50; per half bbl. 3 25.

Brown Ale for draught, per bbl. $6; per half bbl. 3 00.

Porter for bottling, per bbl. $6 50; per half bbl. 3 25.

Table Ale for family use, per bbl. $4; per half bbl. 2 00.

He intends also to bottle off a large quantity of Porter and Pale Ale, which he will sell at $1 75 per doz. in quarts, (bottles included) and pints in proportion.

Holders of good malting Barley may find a Sale for it by applying at the Brewery.

THO'S EVANS,

Newport, March 5, 1831.

GROCERIES,

WILLIAM J. BUNKER, & CO. Offer for Sale at No. [illegible], Maiden-Lane, NEW-YORK, a choice selection of *GROCERIES*, consisting of:—

Loaf and lump Sugar, double and single refined; white and brown Havana do.; St. Croix and New-Orleans ditto.

Old Java Coffee; Mocha, St. Domingo and Laguira ditto.

Hyson and Young Hyson Teas; Souchong, Pouchong, Gunpowder and Imperial do. of the best descriptions.

London brown Stout and Porter, in quart and pint bottles.

Philadelphia Porter and pale Ale, do. do.

London Mustard and Sauces; walnut and mushroom Catsup, in quart, pint, and half pint bottles.

Old Madeira, brown and pale Sherry; Old Port and Teneriffe, in demijohns and bottles, and on draft; dry and sweet Malaga, and Sicily Madeira.

Heidsick & Co's. Sillery, I. C. of the old brand, Anchor & Andrieux Champaigne, in quart and pint bottles.

Leorille, Chateau Margaux, St. Estephe, and Clarets of other favorite brands.

Together with a general assortment, embracing almost every article required in genteel private families.

Orders forwarded by the Steam-Boats, will be immediately attended to.

New-York, March 31.

WOOD.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Subscriber, until the 20th of April next, for supplying *WOOD* for the use of the Troops in the Harbor of Newport, not exceeding in the whole, 300 Cords.—Thirty Cords to be delivered in the month of May, and the delivery to be completed by the 1st of Nov. next.—The whole to be sound merchantable Oak Wood, measuring 128 cubic feet to the Cord.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, supported by two good and sufficient sureties.

F. N. BARBARIN, *1st Lieut. 3d Art. Acting Quartermaster.*

Fort-Wolcott, March 25, 1830.

FRESH BEEF,

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Subscriber, until the 15th day of May next, for supplying *FRESH BEEF* to the Troops in the Harbor of Newport, for One Year, commencing on the 1st day of June. The Beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in quarters, with an equal proportion of each, in such quantities as may be from time to time required, not exceeding three in each week, on such days as shall be designated by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.—Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, supported by two good and sufficient sureties.

F. N. BARBARIN, *1st Lieut. 3d Art. Ass't Commis. of Subsistence.*

Fort-Wolcott, March 25, 1830.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Subscriber, until the 20th day of April next, for the delivery of

1000 PERCHES OF BUILDING STONE.

The Stone to be all of large size, of durable quality, and split with good beds and faces, and one foot thick.—Also for

28 BLOCKS OF GRANITE,

each to be eight feet and six inches in length, and eighteen inches on the sides. The whole to be delivered on the Breakwater in the Harbor of Stonington, (Con.) on or before the 15th of July, 1831.

A more particular description of the form and size of the Stone required, will be furnished on application to the Subscriber at his Office in Stonington.

G. TRUMBULL, *Agent of the Eng'r Dep't.*

Stonington, March 15, 1831.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the public, that he has Removed from his Old stand on the Ferry Wharf, to the Langley Estate in Thames Street, where he will keep as usual, a general Assortment of ARTICLES in his line of Business.

BENJ. C. EDDY.

Newport, April 2.

Wanted,

AS an Apprentice to the SILVERSMITH'S BUSINESS, a Lad about 16 years old.—One that is honest, and of a good disposition, may meet with suitable encouragement, on application to the Subscriber.

BENJAMIN PITMAN.

New-Bedford, March 10, 1831.

GIN & COFFEE.

20 bbls. Phelps' Gin,

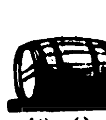
20 Bags COFFEE,

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN STEVENS & CO.

Newport, Feb. 26.

Beef, Flour, &c.

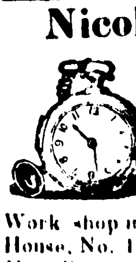


150 Bbls. of Boston Mess No. 1 & 2 BEEF.—50 do. Codfish
100 Quintals CODFISH
200 bbls. Philadelphia and Baltimore FLOUR.
50 do. first quality Pilot Bread
200 bushels Cadiz Salt,
300 boxes and half boxes No. 1 & 2 Boston Soap,
Pork, Lard, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c

For Sale on Dean's Wharf, by JOSHUA SAYER.

Newport, March 19.

Nicolas Geffroy,

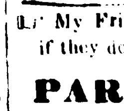


OFFERS his services to his old Customers and the public, for to repair Clocks, Watches, Umbrellas, ladies Parasols, locks, &c. at his Work shop in the rear of the Dwelling-House, No. 126 & 127, Thames-street. He will attend at the dwellings of his Customers, if they prefer it.

Newport, March 5.

My Friends will please to take Notice if they do not wish to be led away. [illegible]

PARDON WHITE,



STILL continues to furnish the Store No. 95 Corner of Market-square, formerly kept by *Benjamin Marsh, jr. & Co.* with all kinds of BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms. All kinds of Boots and Shoes will be manufactured to order, by the best workmen, and warranted good.—Rips mended *gratis*, and repairing done at short notice.—He feels grateful for past favors, and solicits a continuation of the custom of his friends and the public.

Newport, April 3.

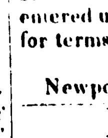
For Sale,

A FARM in Portsmouth about 10 miles from Newport, situated on the road leading to the Bridge, formerly owned, and now occupied by Capt. *Edward Tayer.*—Said Farm contains 34 Acres, and is divided by stone walls into 11 lots:—and has on it a Brick two-story Dwelling-House, and other buildings, all in good repair.—An undisputable title will be given, and possession entered upon, on the 25th March next. for terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN JAMES.

Newport, Jan. 15.

For Sale,



THE well-known FARM, the residence of the late SAMUEL ELAM, Esq. in Portsmouth (R. I.) containing about 140 Acres of first quality Land.—The buildings are many, and in good repair.—This Farm is inferior to but few in this Country, and is every way calculated for a pleasing residence for a Gentleman.—It will be sold with or without the Stock, tools, and Household Furniture, as may be wished, and the Payments will be made convenient to the Purchaser.—For terms, apply to BORDEN SLOCUM, Esq. near Durfee's Tavern.

Portsmouth, R. I. Feb. 9, 1831.

TO LET,

THE ESTATE in Thames Street, now occupied by *R. B. Cranston*, Esq.; possession will be given from the 1st to the 10th day of May next.—*ALSO*, The Dwelling-House in Howard street, now occupied by *Wm. V. Taylor*; posession given the 25th May next.—*Also*, The Dwelling House and Shop on the Ferry Wharf, now occupied by Mr. B. C. Eddy; possession will be given on the 10th April—*Also*, A Lot of Land near Brinley's Rope-walk, called the Church Lot, containing about 2 Acres; possession given the 25th March.—For terms, &c. apply to

ISAIAH CROOKER, jun.

Newport March 25.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to the PAINTING and GLAZING Business, an honest industrious Lad, about 14 or 15 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given.—Apply to

UNDERWOOD & STEVENS.

Newport, April 2.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber gives notice, That she has been approved by the Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of

ELIZABETH DAVISON,

late of Newport, Widow, dec. and requests all having demands against said Estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to adjust the same without delay.

CATHARINE WICKHAM, *Executrix.*

Newport, April 8, 1831.

25 Boxes & 50 hal[f]

Boxes of Bunch RAISINS, *for famil[y] use*,—and fresh MALAGA GRAP[ES]

Just received by

A. MUNR[O]

ALSO,

NEW RICE, FLOUR,—BUCK-WHEAT

AND MANY SEASONABLE

FRUIT.

Newport, Dec. 18.

LIME.

20 Casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do. Dexter's first quality
10 do. do. Jointa lump [illegible]

FOR SALE, BY JOSHUA SAYER

Newport, March 19.

Straw Bonnets.

AN Assortment of STRAW BONN[ETS] of all sizes, just received by M. A. TAYLOR & C[o.] No. 170, Thames-St[reet].

The newest Fashions regu[larly] received.

Newport, March 26.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

ALL Persons who are interested i[n the] Assignment of HENRY RUGG[LES] that have not already presented their [claims] or have demands against the Assig[nment] growing out of said Assignment, ar[e re]quested to hand the same to either of [us, or] leave the same with GEORGE BOWE[N] Newport, on or before the 1st of May.

WM. RICHMOND, 2d,

For self, and Nathan M. Wheat[on,] Assignees to Henry Ru[ggles.]

Providence, Feb. 25, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having bee[n ap]pointed by the Court of P[robate] for the town of Middletown, Admin[istra]tor on the Estate of

JOHN CHASE,

late of said Middletown, dec. and h[aving] given bond according to law, hereb[y re]quests all persons having deman[ds a]gainst said estate, to present the sa[me for] settlement, and those indebted to [make] payment without delay.

DAVID BUFFUM, *Adm[']r*

Middletown, 2d mo. 22d, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having purc[hased] the right from SAMUEL D[URFEE] the Patentee, for the exclusive ri[ght of] making and constructing, for the [towns] of Newport, Middletown and Portsm[outh,] a new and useful improvement [in the] mode of preventing Water and col[d air] passing under outer doors called [by] DURFEE "*The Door Fender*." [The] improvement has been used in [Provi]dence and other Towns, and high[ly ap]proved, give notice, that they [in]tend to constructing the same, i[n said] Towns, on liberal terms.

WILLIAM WET[...]
JOHN L. BARK[ER]

Newport, Jan. 15.

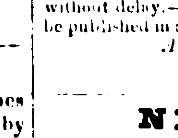
At a Meeting of the Board of [Health,] Newport, April 4, 1831.

ORDERED AND DECREED, That [all] *Privy Vaults* within the compact [part of] the Town, which shall be found full, [or so] full, so as to be unwholesome or [offen]sive to the inhabitants at any time between th[e] day of June, and the 20th day of Octob[er,] the person owning or occupying the sa[me shall] pay a fine of Three Dollars for the u[se of the] town, together with the costs of pros[ecution,] and that the names of those persons w[ho neg]lect to comply with the foregoing re[gulation] will be reported by the Inspectors of N[uisances] to the Board of Health, who will [cause] prosecution to be commenced ag[ainst them] without delay.—Ordered, that the [above] be published in all the newspapers [of] [t]h[e town].

A True Copy—Witn[ess,]

B. B. HOWLAND.

NIMROD,



WILL Stand th[is season] at the Stable [of Mr.] SHEARMAN, in Fe[rry] on the Burrington Farm so called, one mile from Brist[ol] on the west road to Newport.—NIM[ROD is a] dark bay, 5 years old, 15 1-2 hands h[igh] and well made, fine figure, good gait, and constitution.—His Dam was a Nimrod mare, formerly owned by Brownell, Esq a gentleman who is c[onsidered] one of the best judges of horses in t[he] and who has now a very fine horse [from the] same mare. His Sire, ROMAN, wa[s] from England, and is known to be o[f the] best blood.—The Subscriber will w[ait with] pleasure upon any gentlemen who [will take] the trouble to call and see him, as wel[l as those] who may wish for his services.

LEVI SHEAR[MAN].

Portsmouth, April 8, 1831.

Court of Probate, Middletown, M[...]

WHEREAS BOWSR I. POTTER, [for him]self and the other Heirs at [law of] WILLIAM BROWN, late of Middleto[wn, dec.] has presented a Petition to this Cou[rt, repre]senting that the Inventory of the Pers[onal pro]perty of the said William, which was [presented] to said Court of Probate by the Execut[ors there]on, did not contain the full amount of [the per]sonal Estate; and praying this Court t[o inquire] into the same, and hear evidence th[ereon, to] the end that the said Inventory may b[e correct]ed.—It is ordered, That the con[sideration] thereof be referred to a Court of Pr[obate, to] be holden at the Town-House in Mi[ddletown] on the third Monday of April next, at [...] P. M and that previous notice be g[iven, by] publishing a copy of this order thre[e several] times in the Newport Mercury) to a[ll persons] interested to appear at said time and [place, and] be heard. *By O[rder,]*

WILLIAM SMITH, *Probate [Clerk].*